

26 BALLOTS FRUITLESS; TAKE REST UNTIL MONDAY

Dark Horse Appears in Person of Gov. Foss, but Deadlock Is Unbroken

Wilson Gains During Day; Clark Loses

New Jersey Man Gets Above 400-Mark, and Managers Are Confident—Many Look to Massachusetts's Governor.

Baltimore, Md., June 29.—Twenty-six ballots without the nomination of a candidate for the Presidency were the achievements of the Democratic National Convention to-day. Adjournment was taken at 11 o'clock until 11 o'clock Monday morning; and possibly the time between those hours will be more effective of agreement on a leader for the 1912 campaign. They could not be less effective to-night. No candidate could logically claim the nomination as a probability, though Woodrow Wilson's remarkable absorption of Clark's strength gave him strong foundation for hope.

And yet the day had furnished tremendous events. Bryan had explained why he would vote for Wilson despite primary election instructions to vote for Clark, who, Bryan asserted, had got Nebraska's support only as a progressive. That Clark is not a progressive, Bryan holds New York's vote for Clark proves.

BRYAN HEARD FROM.
Bryan did not lose the opportunity to cry out against Ryan, Belmont, Morgan, and C. F. Murphy. Wilson was the gainer by Bryan's activities. At the end of the twenty-sixth ballot (within thirteen of the maximum number of ballots in the history of Democratic National Conventions, thirty-nine having been required to nominate Van Buren) Wilson had grown from 324 to 407 1/2.

Clark's highest was 556, but he failed to stick. His onetime supporters fell away, the Wilson standard drawing most of them. Among the defections, those in Ohio were notable. The day's fighting found nearly a hundred fewer warriors about his banner.

Stone Urges "Easiest Way."
Clark's manager, Senator Stone of Missouri, essayed to break the deadlock by offering a resolution at 5:50 o'clock, providing that after two more ballots, the "low" man should be eliminated on each succeeding ballot until only two candidates remained, of whom that one with the larger number of votes should be declared the nominee.

Unanimous consent was necessary for entertainment of the resolution, was denied, though Stone got its substance before the convention.

Bryan's force was felt throughout the day, and it is generally believed he can defeat it. He cannot designate any candidate for the nomination. He had declared, when leaving the Clark stand, that he would vote for the man whose nomination was gained by "Tammany's vote," though he expects, he declared, to support the nominee of the convention.

In the balloting, Oscar Underwood remained an important factor. He ended the day with 115 1/2, three more than his vote on the thirteenth ballot, the first of the day's session. His highest was 121. He is expected to receive much of the support that Clark now gets, unless the subsidence of the Clark strength is but a temporary defection and there is in improbable revival of the Speaker's campaign.

Bryan is against Underwood, it is generally believed, and the rallying of New York to Underwood, it was expected, would widen the breach between the two men.

But Underwood's men are sticking and his campaign, the first serious bid of a Southerner for the Presidency since the civil war, is a remarkable achievement.

Foss attained forty-three votes and was advanced as a permanent candidate. Kern, regarded as a probable compromise candidate, was before the convention on a small vote on nearly every ballot.

Leaders Puzzled.
Frankly the leaders to-night were puzzled. What is going to happen none of them would say.

Three States, headed by three men who in most national conventions hold almost absolute sway, have sufficient votes to continue a deadlock almost indefinitely. These three States are Indiana, New York, and Illinois. One candidate, Woodrow Wilson, has developed a gradually increasing vote that has passed the third of the convention's total. Under the two-vote rule he can block the nomination of any one else so long as he can hold his strength together. Another, Champ Clark, whose vote to-night had stepped back from the majority he achieved in the late ballots yesterday, but who still displays more strength than he had at the start, also has more than a third. He can continue the deadlock unless his delegates desert him. The other votes are scattered about among the various aspirants.

The dark-horse attempt was made when Mayor Fitzgerald, of Boston, cast thirty-four of the State's thirty-six votes for Eugene Noble Foss, Governor of the State. The convention was not in a compromise mood. Fitzgerald was denied the five minutes he asked on unanimous consent, although it was known that he wanted to place the name of Foss formally before the convention.

Foss stretched the thirty-four start Massachusetts has given him for forty-three and held it there, but he could get no further.

And so the convention was left to New York. The gentlemen who are popularly supposed to control will doubtless get together before it begins all over again next Monday. But whether they can plan a compromise that will be adopted is one of the questions that is problematical in the extreme.

Bryan is a factor that they cannot reckon on. Bryan has sprung an average of one sensation a day since the convention started.

He controls a large following among the progressives. To-day he threw his support openly to Wilson in a speech that castigated Charles F. Murphy, of New York, a speech not expected to make the ordinary brand of convention harmony any easier of attainment.

The delegates were glad to go home when the ordeal was over. But the ordeal had not moved them to desert any of their candidates, nor to agree to any compromise. What their attitude will be Sunday the "leaders" are trying to figure out.

But to-night as the men filed from the hot and stuffy convention hall one thing

DARK HORSE LOOMS UP.



EUGENE N. FOSS.
The Governor of Massachusetts now regarded as a strong candidate for the Democratic Presidential nomination.

Clark in Baltimore, Hits Back at Bryan; Wilson Still at Home

Baltimore, June 29.—Speaker Champ Clark arrived here shortly before midnight to-night. He was at once driven to the Hotel Emerson and went into conference with his campaign manager, Senator Fred T. Dubois of Idaho and W. K. Hearst.

After the conference, the Speaker gave out this statement: "To-day in the national convention an outrageous aspersion was cast upon me and through me upon the Democratic party by one who, of all men, ought to be the last to besmirch or betray his friend or his party."

"So far as I am personally concerned I am deeply gratified with the returns from Baltimore," said the Governor to-night. "That goes without saying, but I don't know if I could cheer them up a little."

The Governor was surrounded by his protecting army of newspaper men, who

BRYAN PULLS TAIL OF TAMMANY TIGER

It Is Followed by Growls and a Near-fight on Floor of the Convention—Parker Is Still for Champ Clark.

Baltimore, June 29.—"Adjournment of the convention until Monday will prove of great advantage to the candidacy of Speaker Clark," said Alton B. Parker, who was temporary chairman.

"I still believe Clark will be nominated," continued Parker. "There is no foundation for rumors that the New York delegation purposes to abandon Clark for Underwood, Marshall, Gaynor, or any other. I cannot conceive it possible that the delegation would swing to Wilson. We have voted for Clark for sixteen ballots and we are prepared to support him to the finish."

"These are my views," said Charles F. Murphy, when Judge Parker's statement was repeated to him.

TAGGART LEAVES WITH MURPHY.
Thomas Taggart, who was said to have secured a promise of support for Marshall from the New York leaders should Clark fail of nomination to-night, left the convention hall in the company of Mr. Murphy. He said:

"I only wish that report were true. I have received no encouragement from New York that the delegation would support Gov. Marshall. Maybe it would ultimately support Senator Kern, but I have no information whatever upon which to base such a prediction."

Decide to Stick.
At a conference just before noon the New York leaders determined to stick by Speaker Clark so long as there was a chance of his nomination. This was done in spite of the fact that friends of Gov. Harmon and Mr. Underwood had not made good their promises to the committee of this support of the Speaker, and despite the fact that Underwood managers insisted that after one or two ballots the Empire State delegates should swing to him. At 1:45 p. m. Chairman Murphy cast the entire ninety votes from New York for Clark again amid hilarious applause. It was then that Mr. Bryan, having failed to induce the New York delegates to accept himself or Gov. Wilson as a new favorite, mounted the platform to renew his attack on Murphy, Ryan, and Belmont. When Bryan exclaimed:

"The New York delegation represents the will of one man—Charles F. Murphy," the New York chairman seemed about to arise and protest, while the New York men were alternately cheering Murphy and jeering Bryan. Murphy and Alton B. Parker held a hurried consultation. While Bryan was in progress a number of the delegates rushed up to Murphy and exclaimed:

"Why not answer Bryan's charge of one-man power by an open poll of every New York delegate?" answered Murphy. "If every one of the ninety were openly polled and spoke for anybody but Bryan or Kern, we would attack again, so what's the use of answering him?"

Herman Ridder, Congressman Littleton, and John F. Fitzgerald all jumped to the platform simultaneously.

"Give Him Hades."
"Go at Bryan and give him hades," yelled many delegates to Littleton. "Wait a minute, Martin," advised Fitzgerald, as he ran down the aisle and put his head together with those of Judge Parker, Judge O'Brien, Mr. Murphy, and W. F. Sheehan.

Judge Parker was heard to say to Fitzgerald: "Tell Littleton that it is the settled policy of the New York delegation to ignore Bryan's insults. We followed that plan during the temporary chairmanship contest, and it will be observed throughout the convention."

Mr. Murphy nodded his approval, and Fitzgerald ran for the platform in time to head Littleton off from making a virulent reply for New York to Bryan. Judge Parker later said:

"Mr. Bryan's attack on New York was unwarranted and insulting. It surely will cost him and any candidate he may support many votes. That is the truth. New York should preserve a dignified silence against Mr. Bryan's very unjust aspersions."

"They hurt Bryan, not us," said Gov. Dix.

"Amen," echoed State Chairman Palmer.

Soon after Bryan's outbreak, former Gov. David R. Francis and Senator Stone of Missouri went over to the New York delegation and asked how it proposed to resent it.

"By sticking to Clark to the finish," replied Judge Parker.

"That's the answer," chimed in Murphy, and an instant later the New York chief again answered the roll call on the fifteenth ballot, fairly shouting:

"New York casts ninety votes for Clark."

Clark men hurried madly at this, and the Wilson men jeered.

Check Is Talked Of.
It developed then at the conclusion of Bryan's last attack on Murphy, a member of the New York delegation went over to Bryan and said:

"If you persist in assailing Mr. Murphy and Tammany Hall, we shall produce a check for \$10,000, sent by Mr. Murphy for Tammany Hall as a contribution to your campaign fund in 1908. You must have had personal knowledge of and accepted it, because it was received and cashed by Herman Ridder, whom you made treasurer of the Democratic National Committee."

Mr. Bryan flushed, and replied: "Well, if you bring forth that check, I shall have something more to say about Ryan, Belmont, and Murphy."

It was finally concluded to reserve the record of Bryan's financial obligation to Murphy and Tammany Hall until a psychological moment. Meantime, New York kept voting consistently and constantly for Clark.

\$1.25 Baltimore and Return.
Baltimore and Ohio.
Every Saturday and Sunday. Good to return until 9 a. m. train Monday. All trains both ways, including the Royal Limited.

Notice.
The announcement of sailings of the steamer St. John to Colonial Beach, which appeared on the Colonial Beach Page of this paper, June 28, 1912, through typographical error, stated that the sailings would be "except Sunday." This should have been "daily sailings except Monday."

\$2.50 Round Trip to California.
Return different route. Tourist sleeping cars personally conducted without charge. Berth, \$5. Washington-Sunset Route. A. J. Poston, G. A. 905 P St., 705 15th St.

\$2.50 to Philadelphia, Pa., and Return.
Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, June 29 to July 1. Valid for return until July 8.

Summer Tours, via B. & O. R. R.
Daily to Jersey Shore, Adirondack Mountains and all New York, New England, and Canadian Provinces—New Scotia and Quebec—and Allegheny Mountains and Lake Ontario. If desired, a rail or water trip for pleasure, or on business, consult agents at 15th St. & N. Y. Ave., or 619 Pennsylvania Ave. They will help you.

\$2.50 to Toledo, Ohio, and Return.
Baltimore and Ohio R. R., July 1 to 12, valid for return until July 15.

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Baltimore and Ohio R. R., July 1 to 12, valid for return until July 15.

Ballots for President

Total Number of Votes in the Convention, 1,088
Necessary to Nominate 725 1/2

	Clark	Wilson	Harmon	Underwood	Baldwin	Marshall	Bryan	Gaynor	Kern	James	Foss	Scattering
First Ballot	440	324	148	117	22	31	1					
Second Ballot	446	339	141	111	14	31	2					
Third Ballot	441	345	140	114	14	31	1	1				
Fourth Ballot	443	349	136	112	14	31						
Fifth Ballot	441	351	143	119		31			2			
Sixth Ballot	445	354	135	121		31	1	1	1			
Seventh Ballot	449	352	129	123		31	1	1	1	1		
Eighth Ballot	448	351	130	123		31	1	1	1	1		
Ninth Ballot	452	352	127	122		31	1	1	1	1		
Tenth Ballot	556	350	31	117		31	1	1	1	1		
Eleventh Ballot	554	354	29	118		30	1	1	1	1		
Twelfth Ballot	549	354	29	123		30	1	1	1	1		
Thirteenth Ballot	554	356	29	115		30	1				2	
Fourteenth Ballot	553	361	29	111		30	2		2			
Fifteenth Ballot	552	362	29	110		30	2		2			
Sixteenth Ballot	551	362	29	112		30	1		2			
Seventeenth Ballot	545	362	29	112		30	1		4			
Eighteenth Ballot	535	361	29	125		30	1		3			
Nineteenth Ballot	532	358	29	130		30	7		1			1
Twentieth Ballot	512	388	29	121		30	1		1	3		2
Twenty-first Ballot	508	395	29	118		30	1		3			5
Twenty-second Ballot	500	396	1	115		30	1	1	1		43	
Twenty-third Ballot	497	399		114		30	1	1			45	
Twenty-fourth Ballot	496	402		115		30	1				43	
Twenty-fifth Ballot	469	405	29	108		30	1			3	43	
Twenty-sixth Ballot	463	407	29	112		32	1				43	

Note—Half votes not included in the above table.